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August 1, 2013

County Judge Executive Ted Collins
Franklin County Fiscal Court
321 West Main St.
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Judge Collins:

I would like to thank you for the opportunity to speak on behalf of the Bluegrass Pipeline project at the Franklin County Fiscal Court meeting on July 15 in Frankfort. In the meeting, you agreed to allow residents to ask questions that I would record for future response. You will find responses to the questions from the July 15 meeting enclosed with this letter.

As you review the document, please feel free to call on me if you have additional questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

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Franklin County Questions and Answers Related to July 15 Fiscal Court Meeting
Submitted by Wendell Hunt for Bluegrass Pipeline Company LLC

These questions were transcribed from a meeting of the Franklin County Fiscal Court on July 15, 2013.

August 1, 2013

1. You operate under a pressure of 1300 psi or greater for NGLs and you have shutoff valves about every 10 miles and compressor stations for 200,000 bbl/d. How many compressor stations do you have for 400,000 bbl/d?

Pump stations

Natural gas pipelines have what are called compressor stations. The equivalent equipment for an NGL pipelines is typically known as a pump station. Currently, only one pump station for the new construction portion of Bluegrass Pipeline is planned, which will be located in Ohio. Three pump stations are a component of the converted pipeline segment.

As product volumes increase over time, there is a potential for one more pump station in Ohio, and one in Kentucky along the new segment of Bluegrass Pipeline. The converted segment could add 8-9 additional pump stations along the existing route. The pump stations will utilize electric motors to drive the pump units, which have lower emissions.

Operating Pressures

The maximum operating pressure for the 20" laterals and the 24" new build sections will be 1480 psig (ANSI Class 600). The maximum operating pressure of the 26" converted pipeline will be 810 psig. Before the pipeline is placed into service, the entire pipeline system will be hydrostatically pressure tested for a minimum of 8 hours to at least 125% over the expected maximum operating pressure. The pipeline maximum operating pressure will be restricted to 80% of the test pressure, which will be at or lower than the 72% internal pressure capacity of the pipeline.

1A. What are shutoff valves and what do they do?

Shut off valves are meant to stop the flow of liquids inside the pipeline. Shut off valves will be strategically positioned every 8 to 10 miles along the pipeline. Some of the shut off valves may be remotely automated for quicker response. The remotely automated valves will be designed for positive shut-off in 1 to 2 minutes. For manual valves, Operations technicians will assist along the pipeline when specific valves need to be shut.

1B. What are compressor (pump) stations and how do they work?

In order to move liquid product in a pipeline from one point to another, energy (pressure) is required. As liquid product is transported in a pipeline, pressure is reduced due to friction. To keep the product flowing in the pipeline, pressure must be imparted at certain intervals. Pump stations are installed to return the pressure through centrifugal force. The continual flow of product depends on pump stations to maintain the appropriate range of pressure.

A pipeline pump station usually consists of a multi-stage, centrifugal pump coupled to a driver. The driver can be an internal combustion engine or electric motor. Most drivers are electric motors. The pump units are equipped with sophisticated controls that allow efficient and safe operations. The pump

units are remotely controlled by trained pipeline controllers. All of the equipment used at pump stations is state-of-the-art and considered very "intelligent." The stations are equipped with safety devices such as hazardous gas detectors, fire detectors, security cameras, and instruments that notify the pipeline controllers in the event of abnormal operating conditions. Pump stations are regulated by industry codes and standards, supplemented by stringent Bluegrass Pipeline standards. Safety is the Bluegrass Pipeline focus in the design, construction, and operation of pump stations.

Pump stations generally have a small footprint of about 10 acres which house an electrical transformer, a small control building with electrical, measurement and control equipment and a series of 2 to 3 pump units which are connected via piping and valves. The pump station will be enclosed by a fence that is approximately 6-feet high. Each pump station will be controlled by personnel in a centralized control center who will constantly monitor the flow of the product in the line.

1C. Is there any noise associated with the compressor (pump) stations?

The proposed pump stations will include both aboveground and belowground facilities. Noise will be produced by the operation of some of these facilities. The potential effect of this noise will depend on a number of different factors including the equipment to be installed, the ambient noise conditions at the site, and the distance of the site from potential receptors such as homes. In general, Williams seeks to site pump stations on relatively large parcels and in remote areas. This minimizes the potential for there to be any nearby noise receptors. It also means that any noise generated by the pump station will have dissipated significantly by the time it leaves Williams' property. Williams plans to evaluate the potential for noise impacts prior to filing its permit applications. These evaluations will include a review of potential receptors near pump station sites, measurements of ambient background noise levels where there are nearby receptors, and calculations of the estimated increase in noise that could result from the operation of the pump station. If the results of these evaluations indicate there could be a significant perceptible increase in noise at any receptor, Williams will consider potential modifications to the proposed pump station design that could reduce the noise level.

The information below is a study based upon two electric-driven pumps at similarly designed pump stations within Williams.

These calculations used the '1/r' law (*recognized standard that noise levels are measured*), and were based upon pump manufacturers' data which indicated a noise level equivalent to 95db at a distance of 3 feet.

| Location | Estimated Noise Level (db) |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| 3-feet | 96.0 |
| At Fence-line | 78.5 |
| ¼-Mile Away | 42.0 |
| ½-Mile Away | 36.0 |
| 1-Mile Away | 30.0 |
| 1¼-Mile Away | 28.2 |

NOTE: Calculations also included the following assumptions: 1) Air does not attenuate sound. 2) Sound pressure level is not dependent on frequency 3) Free Field (No trees, or obstructions to dampen sound) 4) Point sound source

0.25-miles from the Station would experience noise levels akin to soft music or the normal level of noises anticipated within the interior of a house. If someone were working with cattle in the grazing adjacent areas either side of the Station, they would experience noise levels similar to that produced by standing adjacent to freeway traffic.

2. Would Bluegrass be applying for a nationwide COE permit or individual stream crossings?

Bluegrass will be submitting applications to the appropriate U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Districts for permits pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the River and Harbors Act. Bluegrass has met with each USACE District and believes the project will qualify for Nationwide Permits. If it is determined that any portion of the project does not qualify for Nationwide Permits, Bluegrass will obtain individual permits from the appropriate USACE office. Bluegrass will also submit applications to various state agencies to obtain Water Quality Certificates pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and other state permits required to cross or work in wetlands and water bodies.

3. Shocking that you have explosions, is there a public record of the explosions and what have been the resolutions for each?

Safety is a key part of the Bluegrass Pipeline design and development. Part of operating Bluegrass Pipeline will include training with first responders in the unlikely event of an incident on the pipeline, as well as educating Kentuckians about the "call before you dig" program to reduce the likelihood of an incident.

Bluegrass Pipeline will be regulated by the Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), as well as other state and federal agencies. PHMSA (<http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/>) and the National Response Center <http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/foia.html> would be notified, in the very unlikely event of an incident. Reportable incidents are public record. The Manhattan Research Institute shows conclusively that pipelines are by far the safest mode of transportation for natural gas and hazardous liquids. In fact, there is a 37X higher incident rate for transporting hazardous materials by rail than by pipeline. Road incidents occur at an even greater rate.

4. Will you provide us with the past 10 years of violations, accidents and lawsuits that Williams has been involved with?

Our businesses are regulated by numerous governmental agencies, including, but not limited to, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration. Should we fail to comply with applicable statutes, rules, regulations and orders, our business could be subject to substantial penalties and fines. These agencies maintain open data bases where alleged violations by the energy industry can be accessed by the public. Should you have further questions, we are happy to discuss.

5. Who gives permission for Bluegrass to cross the Ohio River?

The U.S. Corps of Engineers is the regulatory body we will work with to secure permits for crossing the Ohio River. The Bluegrass Pipeline will cross the Ohio River using an advanced construction technique known as horizontal directional drilling. This technique allows us to place the pipeline at least 25-feet below the lowest point in the river or creek bed. At that depth, we avoid disturbance to the waterway and any wildlife, and prevent floating debris, boat anchors, and river current from affecting the pipeline

6. There was an article in Nat December 2012 discussing problems farmers have had with NGLs and cattle dropping dead from chemicals in water and the farmers couldn't get the chemicals out of their water supply. What are your plans for leaks to ensure the water supply is safe?

The proposed Bluegrass Pipeline is being designed with design features and operating practices that adhere to the Department of Transportation's Title 49 CFR Part 195. Some of the features will include:

Design Features

- Shut off valves strategically positioned. Some of the shut off valves may be remotely automated for quicker response to ensure the least exposure to High Consequence Areas (HCAs) like population centers and commercially navigable waterways.
- In certain areas, installing thicker steel pipe than is required by regulations (specifically at all road and railroad crossings. Thicker wall pipe may also be necessary under navigable waterways and other long horizontal directional drill when the install tensile stress exceeds a safe level.
- The pipeline will be equipped with state-of-the-art leak detection that will also utilize the hydraulic simulation software as an enhanced method for minimizing the time to detect leaks and for detecting smaller leaks. The pipeline will be equipped with pressure and temperature indications with alarm set points.
- Install an abundance of cathodic test stations to measure pipe-to-soil voltages to aid in setting the proper rectified protection.
- The entire pipeline system will be hydrostatically pressure tested for a minimum of 8 hours to at least 125% over the expected maximum operating pressure. The pipeline maximum operating pressure will be restricted to 80% of the test pressure, which will be at or lower than the 72% internal pressure capacity of the pipeline.
- The U.S. Department of Transportation requires a minimum depth of cover of three feet over the top of the pipeline in standard soil conditions. Within agricultural areas, Bluegrass will bury the pipeline to a minimum depth of four feet to allow for continued agricultural use of the land. In areas of bedrock, the U.S. DOT minimum depth of cover is two feet.

Inspections

- Regular inspections that are required by law, including periodic inspections with highly-sophisticated internal inspection tools
- Aerial patrols that fly over the pipeline looking for unusual conditions; the frequency will be based upon the final pipeline route. At intervals not exceeding 3 weeks, but at least 26 times each calendar year, the surface conditions on or adjacent to each pipeline right-of-way will be inspected by walking, driving, flying along the right-of-way. Each crossing under a navigable waterway will be inspected at least once every 5 years to evaluate the condition of the crossing.
- At intervals not exceeding 7 ½ months, but at least twice per calendar year, Operator shall inspect each mainline valve to determine that it is functioning properly.
- X-raying 100% of pipeline welds (For the new sections of line pipe)
- Run geometry tool on new pipe sections to ensure there are no detrimental gouges or dents.
- Perform Electro Magnetic Acoustic Transducer (EMAT) tool runs to check for stress corrosion cracking.
- Perform Transverse Field Inspection (TFI) tool runs to check longitudinal weld seam quality.
- Perform internal pipeline inspection tool runs to check for metal loss due to corrosion or third-party damage.

- Perform hydraulic surge analysis studies to insure that under abnormal operating conditions the pipeline remains safe through pressure control devices.
- Periodically inspect strategically placed pipe coupons to monitor the rate of internal corrosion.

Public awareness

- Install visual markers frequently to inform public of pipeline route. Markers will have emergency telephone numbers.
- Provide educational materials to the public, emergency responders, appropriate government organizations, and persons engaged in excavation related activities.
- Participate in damage prevention program.
- Pipeline will be monitored 24/7 by pipeline controllers.
- Conduct continued emergency response training to carry out emergency response procedures, provide information on product characteristics, recognize conditions likely to cause emergencies and take steps necessary to control any accidental releases.
- Operator will maintain maps and records of all pipelines.

7.A. Eminent domain that you are going to pull. There are 31 homeowners who are affected!

We hope to obtain easements from landowners through discussions with the owner of each parcel of land we would like to traverse. Those landowners will be contacted by a representative of Bluegrass Pipeline to begin discussions. Please see the answer to question number 12 for a description of the eminent domain process.

7.B. How are you going to drill Elk Horn Creek?

All crossings are evaluated and analyzed based on current agency guidelines, topography and geography constraints, and the most likely flowing conditions when deciding upon a particular crossing method. Various methods may be used but site visits will be made to these locations to determine the best method of crossing.

8. You are providing general quarter maps to property owners. Why aren't those maps provided to the public?

We have contacted some landowners with more specific information such as the general quarter maps, but we respect that some landowners may wish to exercise discretion about sharing information at this time. If a landowner chooses to show others the more detailed map of their land, that is their choice.

9. What other options and routes have you considered outside of Kentucky?

The existing pipeline that we are connecting to is already located in Kentucky. A segment of Texas Gas Transmission that has operated in Kentucky for many years will be converted from natural gas to natural gas liquids service as part of the development of Bluegrass Pipeline. Owensboro-based Texas Gas Pipeline (more than 300 Kentucky-based employees) is part of Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, one of the partners in the Bluegrass Pipeline project. For more than 50 years, the Texas Gas Pipeline has safely co-existed with landowners and communities along its 1,400 miles of route in Western Kentucky.

10. For landowners who have given permission, does that mean permission to dig on the landowner's land?

Giving permission to survey only means you allow various specialists in land, engineering and environmental sciences to visit your property. Some minor surface disturbance may be required with

hand tools to collect soil samples. Our survey crews will take every precaution to ensure no damage to your property or disruption of your daily activities will occur. All information collected will be used to help us determine the location of the proposed pipeline facilities. Nothing will be removed from your property without your permission. Vehicular traffic will be confined to existing roads and access ways. After the survey teams are finished, you may see survey stakes and/or ribbon tied to fences or vegetation. These markers are necessary to maintain a line of sight for the areas that have been surveyed. In areas where brush or tall grass is encountered, crews may need to cut some of this vegetation to maintain the line of sight.

11. How can anyone benefit from the pipeline other than Williams employees and shareholders?

Kentuckians have long enjoyed some of the lowest energy rates in the country and the Bluegrass Pipeline will help ensure that this continues well into the future.

- The Bluegrass Pipeline ensures that Kentucky is well-positioned for the future.
- Kentucky benefits as a strategic transit point and from the improvement of the regional natural gas energy production.
- As of 2014, a major shift in the nation's energy market will occur as the Northeast goes from being a net-importer to a net-exporter of energy—Kentucky will play a major part in the transmission of this new energy because of the Bluegrass Pipeline and should see additional benefits from the improved pricing of regional natural gas prices.
- But if the pipeline is not built, a major bottleneck will occur in the distribution system, which could result in an increase in energy rates.

Kentucky is already one of the nation's most important logistical hubs—the Bluegrass Pipeline is the next step in the state's logistical evolution and will further put the nation on a path toward energy independence.

- The Bluegrass Pipeline equals economic development for Kentucky because it pumps new tax money into state and local economies and provides direct and indirect jobs, from pipeline contractors to restaurants and hotels.
- Kentucky is already one of the nation's most important logistical hubs, and energy transmission is already an important and growing part of the mix, examples include: UPS Air Hub and tangential growth (Amazon, Zappos, Café Press, etc.), significant rail yards for transporting auto industry products (Ford, General Motors, Toyota), major US Interstates driving truck traffic (I-64, I-65, I-71), and critical barge traffic on the Ohio River.
- America must become more energy independent if we are to continue in our position as the dominant force in the world economy and the natural gas industry, including products derived from NGLs, is a key component.
- Harnessing domestic resources like the Marcellus and Utica fields are a critical step in securing our energy independence well into the future.

Approximately 6,000-7,000 temporary jobs will be created during the construction phase of the project and approximately 30 individuals will be added to the company on a full-time basis to operate the pipeline. Communities should also see the trickle-down economic benefit as construction personnel and eventually full-time pipeline personnel spend money on supplies, food and lodging, even the local barbershop. We will have approximately 11-12 spreads during construction with approximately 400-500 workers, plus another 15% on top of this for field management, inspections and additional services.

12. Eminent domain-For the state to you invoke eminent domain would you have to offer a public good? Moving NGL across state lines wouldn't that require federal eminent domain?

In Kentucky, we have eminent domain power as provided by Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS): KRS §278.502, KRS §416.675(2)(d) and KRS §278.470. Bluegrass Pipeline meets the criteria of a common carrier under Kentucky law because it will provide open access to any potential Kentucky customer that is willing to meet the Bluegrass Pipeline's tariff conditions and pay the tariff rate. Even so, our hope is that Bluegrass Pipeline will acquire land rights by reaching agreements with landowners rather than using eminent domain to let a court determine the fair market value of a landowner's property.

13. What is the role of the U.S. Geologic Survey in this?

Bluegrass Pipeline is using public data available from the U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) and other sources to help characterize the resources that are crossed by the proposed pipeline route and determine what additional studies may be needed to complete the routing and design of the pipeline. No environmental permits are required from the USGS to construct the pipeline.

14. The map shows 13 Kentucky counties as a corridor. What is the evaluation criteria and weight of factors to come to a decision?

The following are some of the criteria and factors we consider when developing a route:

- Existing rights of way and existing pipeline that will become part of Bluegrass Pipeline
- Geological formations
- Aquifers and drinking water sources
- Natural resources such as woodlands or wetlands
- Threatened or endangered species
- Cultural resources (paleontology, archeology and historical resources)
- Proximity to residential or commercial development or public land uses
- Soil types and constructability issues
- Space needed for construction and maintenance of the pipeline

15. Provide us with a list of possible liquids in this line. Some say we won't get the list and that frack water will be in the line. What will be in the water that goes through this line?

This pipeline will carry a mix of "natural gas liquids" that are separated from natural gas at the wellhead. Natural gas liquids (or sometimes called "NGLs") that will be transported by Bluegrass Pipeline are: ethane, propane, butane and natural gasoline. There will be no water transported by Bluegrass Pipeline. Any water that happens to be in the NGLs is intentionally removed at a processing plant before it goes into the pipeline. Water corrodes pipelines and can form hydrates that limit the movement of product, therefore, we make special efforts to remove water from the NGL mixture.

16. Common carrier under the NGA is for natural gas. (1) Under what authority do you have it and (2) what is the time frame under NEPA 404 and Section 10 in which you will get permits?

(1) Bluegrass Pipeline will transport natural gas liquids from the Marcellus and Utica Shale region to markets on the Gulf Coast. Bluegrass will be a common carrier under the Interstate Commerce Act – meaning that any interested potential shipper has the right to transport product on the line as long as it meets the tariff conditions, pays the tariff rate and there is space available in the pipeline. Under the Interstate Commerce Act, the tariff will be approved and regulated by the FERC.

(2) Bluegrass is currently performing desktop evaluations and field studies to identify and quantify the resources along the proposed route. This information will be compiled and presented in Bluegrass'

applications to state and federal agencies for environmental permits. Bluegrass plans to begin submitting its applications to the agencies in late 2013 or early 2014. Depending on the agency and permitting program, agency reviews can take several weeks to several months. Based on other projects of similar size Bluegrass anticipates the typical turnaround for permit analysis and processing for a USACE authorization is approximately 8 to 10 months.

17. I don't understand the business case. Why wouldn't we either parallel the line or repurpose the [pipeline]?

Bluegrass Pipeline plans to repurpose about 623 miles of 26-inch mainline pipeline facilities already in place across portions of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana with its Texas Gas Abandonment Project, currently operated by Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, a partner of Bluegrass Pipeline.

For the preliminary route, approximately 35% of the total route will be co-located along existing utility corridors, which is about 193 miles of the total new construction route. Currently, there are no co-located facilities in Franklin County, KY.

17A. Source of NGL in PA. NJ has chemical facilities why not go there?

Current and anticipated market demand in New Jersey is being met by existing infrastructure. New market outlets for NGLs are needed quickly in order to sustain natural gas development and to encourage further development of the resource by exploration and production companies.

Development of shale gas in the U.S. is critical to help the country achieve its energy independence aspirations and facilitate reindustrialization of the U.S.

17B. Who is competing to get NGLs to get to the East coast?

There is ample capacity for fractionation (separation of the mixture of natural gas liquids) being added on the East coast that will be available to easily supply local demand. Markwest, Access Midstream and Williams, to name a few, are actively building additional fractionation capacity in the Northeast. Historically, the Northeast has been an importer of NGLs. With the advent of the shale gas boom in the Marcellus and Utica, the supply balance has been changed for the East coast. New processing and fractionation facilities are being developed in the region to meet local demand in the Northeast portion of the U.S. That said, the tremendous success of the development area will lead to a significant increase in supply and no longer will NGLs need to be imported to meet the region's intrinsic demand. Therefore, an export pipeline is needed to take products to the U.S. Gulf coast, which is the largest petrochemical demand center in the world to meet planned expansions.

18. Agreement with landowners-(1) will Bluegrass pay for the easement and (2) will the agreement be available to the public? (3) Is the landowner signing away liability for the pipeline?

An easement is a limited right to use the land for specific purposes. Bluegrass Pipeline Company will compensate the landowner for the right to construct, operate and maintain an underground pipeline (and, in limited cases, aboveground equipment related to the pipeline such as valves, and cathodic protection sites). (2) The agreement will be available to the public because an easement agreement is a legal document pertaining to the land. Each easement is required to be recorded in the county in which it was obtained. Some agreements with landowners could include confidentiality language, if appropriate and agreed to by the landowner. (3) Granting an easement to Bluegrass does not waive claims against Bluegrass Pipeline.

19. You say there is a problem with getting NGLs to the Gulf Coast. Does this pipeline make it easier for corporations that do fracking to frack?

There is insufficient infrastructure in place at this time to move NGLs from the Northeast U.S. to the Gulf Coast, which is why Williams and Boardwalk are proposing the Bluegrass Pipeline. This pipeline will allow for continued development of natural gas in this region of the country. The majority of the NGLs that will be carried on Bluegrass Pipeline will originate from production areas in the Utica and Marcellus shale where hydraulic fracturing and horizontal directional drilling is used. The vast increases in natural gas supplies in America over the last several years have been made possible by these two techniques. These technologies allow producers to tap into deep supplies, usually a mile below the earth's surface and has created an unprecedented opportunity for America to advance our manufacturing sector, gain energy security, capture a clean-burning, abundant natural resources and reduce our trade deficits with other countries.

20. Do you have safety guidelines for pipelines in place? Do you have a presentation or materials to share?

Yes, we do have safety guidelines in place for our pipelines. Our System Integrity and our Liquids Integrity Management Plans outline those guidelines. Bluegrass Pipeline will operate according to a System Integrity Plan (SIP) that serves as our single set of requirements that guide our behaviors. It incorporates all environmental, health and safety (EH&S), physical risk management, asset integrity, reliability and regulatory requirements to ensure that appropriate action is being taken to reduce physical risk to all communities, employees and our facilities.

An overview of our Liquids Integrity Management Plan can be found on the Williams website at: <http://co.williams.com/williams/safety/keeping-our-systems-safe/liquid-pipeline-integrity-management/>

21. In regards to burial depth, are there any studies for damages from crushing the pipeline by a tractor or combine?

We are not aware of any specific studies on damages to the pipeline by tractors or combines, however, our engineering staff can calculate circumferential stress on a pipeline due to heavy equipment crossings. If a landowner/farmer is concerned and would like some analysis done, they may to contact their land agent and make the request. Our engineering staff would need to know the wheel width, total weight of the equipment and soil type in order to perform that analysis.

22. People with pipelines on their property have difficulty getting a mortgage. Can you speak to that?

We are unaware of any instances with an individual having difficulty securing a mortgage due to a pipeline on their property.

23. Ad valorem tax-Cash strapped counties will find the revenue from this pipeline very attractive. Has the county done a study of how reduce property values as a result of this pipeline will be offset by the additional ad valorem tax revenue from the pipeline?

Generally speaking, pipeline easements have had no measureable effect on property values. In fact, a 2001 national case study revealed no significant impact on property sales located along natural gas pipelines. The study also revealed that there were no significant impacts on demand for properties within the geographically diverse areas and that the presence of a pipeline did not impede development of the surrounding properties.

24. How will landowners be notified about open houses?

Land agents are personally delivering postcards to the landowners. Additionally, ads are being placed in local newspapers, the open houses are available on our website and advisories will be sent to local media.

25. Will Bluegrass agree to a joint Fiscal Court Public meeting?

We have already participated in several Fiscal Court Public meetings in various Kentucky counties. Yes, we are willing to participate in this type of meeting in Franklin County, however, our priority is to meet with the public at our open house (5-7:30 p.m. or as long as people have questions):

Wednesday, August 7
Paul Sawyer Public Library
319 Wapping Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

26. Will the Fiscal Court hold a public meeting?

This should be determined by the Franklin County fiscal court magistrates.

27. I live in South Frankfort and I love this local community. We absolutely need a meeting in the community.

We hope you will join our project team on Wed., Aug. 7th at the open house from 5-7:30 p.m. in Frankfort at the Paul Sawyer Public Library. We will have more than a dozen experts available to answer questions on everything from land use to Karst geology and safety to environmental matters.